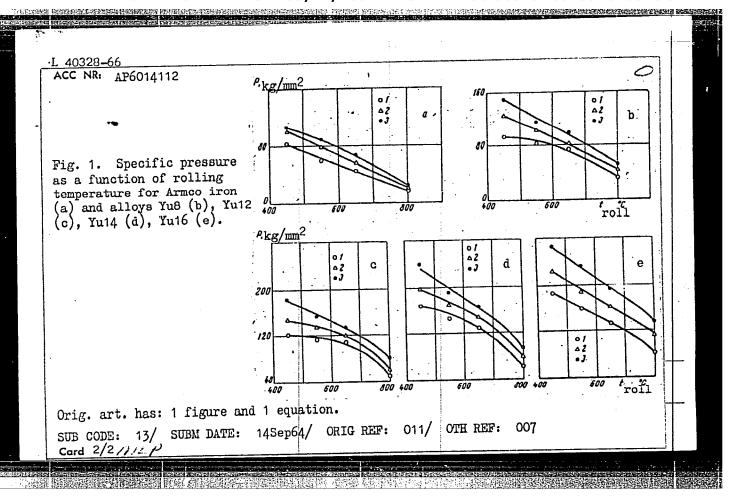
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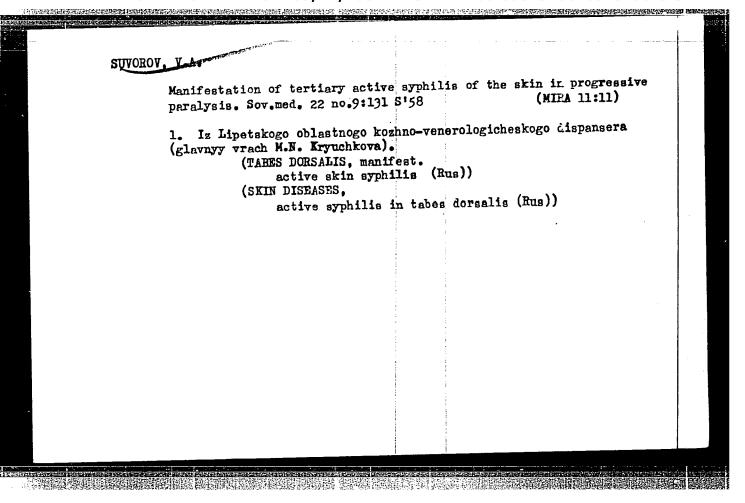


ACC NR: AR60174.3  aluminum concentration 32 to 10 kg/cm <sup>2</sup> ) and sh 800°C, σ <sub>h</sub> and δ are only	ifted toward h	nigher te	nperatures	(from 20	0 to 450°C).	. At	
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	L 45136-66 EWT (m)/EWP(w)/T/EWP(t)/ETI/EWP(k) IJP(c) JD/HW/JH  ACC NR. AP6019767 (A)  (Moscon) (Moscon)  (Moscon) (Moscon)  (Moscon) (Moscon)  (Moscon) (Moscon)
	ACC NR: AP6019767 (A)  (Mollow)  (Mollow)  AUTHOR: Pavlov, I. M.; Mekhed, G. N.; Suvorov, V. A. (Moscow)
	OBC : none
	TITLE: Effect of roll temperature on specific pressure in the rolling of iron-alum- inum alloys
	SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Metally, no. 3, 1966, 90-93  TOPIC TAGS: rolling mill, hot rolling, cold rolling, chemical composition from
	ABSTRACT: The problem of reducing the cooling effect of rolls on metal being forted ABSTRACT: The problem of reducing the cooling is discussed. A gas-fired Duo 240 is discussed. A gas-fired Duo 240 is discussed.
_	mill was used to roll a series of olders, all of which, with the exception of Iuo, 11.55% AI, Yul4 14.10% AI, Yul6 16.25% AI), all of which, with the exception of Iuo, 11.55% AI, Yul4 14.10% AI, Yul6 16.25% AI), all of which, with the exception of Iuo, 11.55% AI, Yul4 14.10% AI, Yul6 16.25% AI), all of which, with the exception of Iuo, 11.55% AI, Yul4 14.10% AI, Yul6 16.25% AI), all of which, with the exception of Iuo, 11.55% AI, Yul4 14.10% AI, Yul6 16.25% AI), all of which, with the exception of Iuo, 11.55% AI, Yul4 14.10% AI, Yul6 16.25% AI), all of which, with the exception of Iuo, 11.55% AI, Yul4 14.10% AI, Yul6 16.25% AI), all of which, with the exception of Iuo, 11.55% AI all of which, with the exception of Iuo, 11.55% AI all of which, with the exception of Iuo, 11.55% AI all of which, with the exception of Iuo, 11.55% AI all of which, with the exception of Iuo, 11.55% AI all of which, with the exception of Iuo, 11.55% AI all of which, with the exception of Iuo, 11.55% AI all of which, with the exception of Iuo, 11.55% AI all of which, with the exception of Iuo, 11.55% AI all of which all of which all of the Iuo all of which all of the Iuo all of the
	Samples of Armco iron were also rolled for purposes of comparison. Two series of Samples of Armco iron were also rolled for purposes of comparison. Two series of Samples were rolled at a given temperature in two stages; one series on cold rolls, samples were rolled at a given temperature in two stages; one series on cold rolls, samples were rolled at a given temperature in plotted data it was noted that specific programs to the roll of the roll of the purposes of comparison. Two series of comparisons are series of comparison.
	and the other on rolls heated to 250°C. From plotted data it was noted and the other on rolls heated to 250°C. From plotted data it was noted and the second rolls and the magnitude of specific pressure lowering for pressures were higher for cold rolls. The magnitude of specific pressure lowering for cold rolls, depended on aluminum the Fe-A/ alloys on preheated rolls, as compared with cold rolls, depended on aluminum the Fe-A/ alloys on preheated rolls, as compared with cold rolls, depended on aluminum the Fe-A/ alloys on preheated rolls, as compared with cold rolls, depended on aluminum the Fe-A/ alloys on preheated rolls, as compared with cold rolls, depended on aluminum the Fe-A/ alloys on preheated rolls, as compared with cold rolls, depended on aluminum the Fe-A/ alloys on preheated rolls, as compared with cold rolls, depended on aluminum the Fe-A/ alloys on preheated rolls, as compared with cold rolls, depended on aluminum the Fe-A/ alloys on preheated rolls, as compared with cold rolls, depended on aluminum the Fe-A/ alloys on preheated rolls, as compared with cold rolls, depended on aluminum the Fe-A/ alloys on preheated rolls, as compared with cold rolls, depended on aluminum the Fe-A/ alloys on preheated rolls, as compared with cold rolls, depended on aluminum the Fe-A/ alloys on preheated rolls, as compared with cold rolls, as compared with the friction coefficients for contents.
	Card 1/2

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suvor	OV were Reserved to the Control of t
ii a marana	Lichen ruber planus pamphigoides in a patient treated by hypnotic suggestion. Sov. med. 23 no.5:112-113 My '59. (MIRA 12:7)  1. Iz kliniki kozhnykh i venericheskikh bolezney (zav dotsent D. A. Trutney) Voronezhskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
	(LICHEN RUBER, ther. hypnotic suggestion in lichen ruber planus pemphigoides (Rus (SUCCESTION same)

Diagnostic errors no. 2:137-139 F '6	in tertiary action.	ve syphilia	s. Sov. med. 2 (MIRA	4 14:2)
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	SUVOROV, V.A.; SAAKOV, B.A.; KOLOTIYENKO, D.I.; ALENINA, L.G.
	Functional characteristics of the course of burn shock in radiation sickmess. Eksper. khir. i anest. 8 no.4:10-12 Jl-Ag '63. (MIRA 17:5)
	l. Kafedra patofiziologii (zaveduyushchiy-prof. A.N. Gordiyenko), i kafedra rentgenologii i radiologii (zaveduyushchiy-prof. A.I. Dombrovskiy) Rostovskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
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dispersed within the water layer, so that the latter has a linear absorption whatever the proportion of steam in the mixture. The thickness of the collimator screen (in front of the detector) and of the container walls of the detector were determined experimen-The mean of three determinations of steam-content agreed tally. with Kutateladze's formula. The proportion of steam increased more rapidly in the upper tube bundles of the generator than in the lower. Those mid-way added hardly any steam, probably because the heat-exchange surface was excessive. Steam was distributed irregularly over the section of the upper bundles, being concentrated near the drum walls. Steam-content was everywhere fluctuating, probably because of the shallowness of the bubbling layer over the heat-exchange surface. If its depth were increased, by removing some tube bundles, the steam-content in a large-diameter free volume could be determined, to check the criterial formula. There are 7 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy energeticheskiy institut
(Moscow Power Engineering Institute)

Card 2/2

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4 : V	AUTHOR: Akkerman, A.F.; Kochetkov, V.L.; Chekanov, V.N.; Oslopovskikh, G.V.		
	Suvorov, V. A.; Shtol'ts, A. K.		
	WOODSTANDED TO TANKE !		
	TITLE: Lifetime of the first excited state of Ti48 /Report of the Thirteenth	-	
= 1	Annual Conference on Nuclear Spectroscopy held in Kiev from 25 January to 2 Feb-	Ť	1
<b>!</b>	ruary 1963/		
	SOURCE: AN SSSR Izv. Seriya fizicheskaya, v.27, no.7, 1963, 865		
	Bounch: An BBB 12v. Berlya lizicheskaya, v.z. no, 1300, doc		
	TOPIC TACS: lifetime level, resonance scattering, Mossbauer effect Ti48		
	통 하기 보는 모든 모든 이 모든 사람이 되는 사람들이 하고 있었다. 그리고 말을 하지만 되는 것 같아. 그는 사람이 없는 물람이 없다.		
	ABSTRACT: The lifetime of the 990 keV 2 state of Ti48 has been determined by the		
	method of Coulomb excitation as 9.7 x $10^{-12}$ sec and 4.2 x $10^{-12}$ sec, respectively,		
	by G.M. Temmer and N. P. Heydenburg (Phys. Rev., 104, 967, 1956) and D. Andreyev and oth-	1	
	ers (Nuc.Phys., 19, 400, 1960) and by the method of resonance scattering by V.Knapp		
	(Proc.Phys.Soc., A70, 194, 1957) who obtained $T = 4.2 \times 10^{-12}$ sec. But Knapp did		
	not take into account the possible influence of molecular bonds, although the den-		
	sity of his source was such that this influence could be significant. Hence the		
	authors carried out resonanance absorption experiments aimed at determining the		
	lifetime of the 990 keV state of Ti <sup>48</sup> . The source was V <sup>48</sup> produced by deuteron		
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of natural	Ti and then co	nal beam of the <u>Sverdlovsk Polyt</u> onverted to VCl3. The 400°C rea	ction temperature employed	
prevented	chlorination of	the Sc46, which was also prese	nt in the target. Measure-	
vielded a	value of 0.072	illation spectrometer set-up wi ± 0.022 for the attenuation fac	tor R. Calculations based	
j Jacanca a		$7 \pm 2.89$ x $10^{-5}$ oV fdr the leve	l width and, finally,	
on this val	ino Aigia (a.4)	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	المصاف المساور	
T = (4.92)	tue yield (9.47 $\pm$ 1.52) $\times$ 10 <sup>-12</sup>	sec for the lifetime of the 2 <sup>t</sup>	state. Orig. art. has:	
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L 38483-65 FWT(m) SSD/AFWL/DI44P S/0139/64/000/006/0150/0159 ACCESSION NR: AP5002261 AUTHOR: Suvorov, V. V.; Shitikova, K. V.; Shtol'te, A. K. TITLE: On the calculation of the yields of nuclear reactions with deuterons دسته SCURCE: IVUZ. Fizika, no. 0, 1964, . 0-15; TOPIC TAGS: nuclear reaction, deuteron reaction, deuteron proton reaction, deuteron neutron reaction, deuteron alpha reaction, excitation function, reaction ARSTRACT: The authors have calculated the yields of the reaction Mg<sup>26</sup>(d, p)Mg ANDIRACI: The Euchors have calculated the freeze of the reaction Mg (d, 2n) on to a the optimal conditions crease the yield from a given isotope, and to establish which isotope should be used to enrich a target so as to increase the yield of the required radioactive isotope at a given energy of incident particles. The results are presented in Card 1/2

L 22483-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5002261

the form of extensive tables and graphs. Orig. art. has: 4 figures, 3 tables, and 13 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut imeni S. M. Kirova (Ural

Polytechnic Institute)

SUBMITTED: 20Jun63

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OTHER: 008

Card 2/2

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27817 S/133/61/000/008/016/025 A054/A129

AUTHORS:

Puzey, I.M.; Pluchek, B.Ya.; Suvorov, V.A.

High-permeable iron-aluminum alloys of W12 (Yu12) and W12K (Yu12K)

TITLE:

grades

PERIODICAL:

Stel', no. 8, 1961, 742 - 744

The application of iron-aluminum aloys as magnetic and structural materials is discussed in Reference 1 (A.M. Samarin, Elektrichestvo, no. 7, 1960). A Soviet siloy prepared by B.G. Livshits, N.G. Lakhman and K.V. Emmil [Ref. 4: Trudy TsNIIChM (Transactions of the TsNIIChM), v. 23, 1960, 194] contains 14 -15% Al and some additions of molybdenum and manganese. This alloy displays high magnetic properties after hardering from 600°C in water. A new Soviet iron-aluminum alloy was also developed with a high permeability and ordered structure, containing only 12% aluminum and 88% iron. The test metal was molten in an industion vacuum furnace (magnesite crucible) from armoo iron and AB-000 (AV-000) type aluminum. Pouring into sheet bars took place in argon atmosphere. After slow heating to 1,000°C the sheet was rolled to 2.5 mm thickness without any intermediate heating, next the strips were heated to 600°C and rolled to 0.35 mm

Card 1/5

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High-permeable iron-aluminum alloys of....

(with smooth edges). The magnetic tests were carried out on toroidal samples with an internal diameter of 20 mm and an external diameter of 30 mm. Figure 2 shows the dependence of maximum magnetic permeability and occreitive force of the alley on its aluminum content after annealing in vacuum at 1,100 and 1,250°C for 1 h with cooling to 600°C at a 100°C/h rate and the 300°C for 3 h. Minimum coercitive force and a very steep peak of maximum permeability were obtained with a 12-% aluminum content. The peak is narrow and is caused by the sharp decline of the curve of dependence of anisotropy constants on the alloy's composition. The study of the relationship between maximum permeability of the 12-% aluminum alloy and 1-hour annealing shows that permeability increases with the rise in tempera-1,200 1.100

Annealing temperature, °C .... 1,000 128 72 18

umax, 103 gauss/oersted ..... The study of specific electric resistance of iron-aluminum alloys with 12 - 13% aluminum content depending on thermal treatment showed that minimum electric resistance was found in allows after hardening in water. When hardening in oil, resistance is a little higher. Long-term annealing increases the electric resistance of allogo containing less than 11.5% eluminum. Upon increasing the aluminum content, slectric resistance rapidly decreases. Alloys with a 12-% aluminum con-

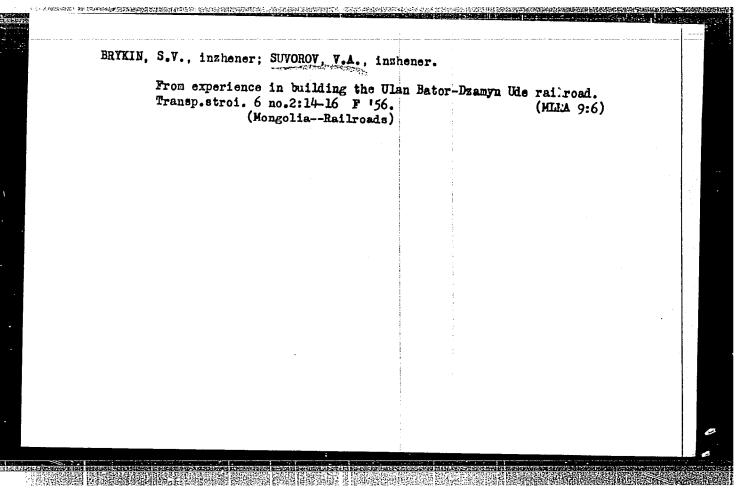
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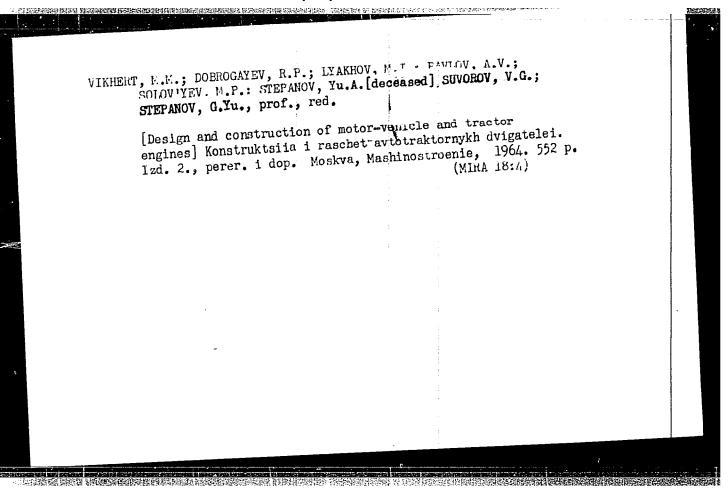
Highpermeable iron-aluminum alloys of....

tent, after being cooled to 200°C at a 50°C/h rate and subsequently in furnace, have a specific electric resistance of 1.07 ohm · mm2/m. Tests were also carried out with alloys containing 2% cobalt besides 86% iron and 12% aluminum. The table shows that the binary Yul2 and tertiary Yul2K alloys could be obtained with ordered magnetic properties, approximating those of the high-nickel-containing permalloys. The Yul2 and Yul2K alloys have a higher electric resistance (above 1 ohm · mm<sup>2</sup>/m) and a lower specific gravity (6.8 g/cm<sup>3</sup>) than those containing nickel. They have also a high resistance to corrosion and plastic deformation after annealing, and are, moreover, isotropic. Compared with the 50H (50N), 50 HXC (50NKhS) and 38HC (38NS) nickel-alloys the iron-aluminum alloys display a steeper permeability curve and are magnetized in fields of a much lower voltage. The watt-losses are lower in the new alloys due to their high electric resistance. They are suitable for transformer cores working at high frequencies, for magnetic amplifier cores, stators, runners and whenever a high chemical resistance is required. There are 4 figures, 1 table and 5 references: 2 Soviet-bloc and 3 non-Soviet-bloc. The references to the English-language publications read as follows: J.F. Nachman, J.W. Buchler, Journal of Applied Physics, 1954, v. 25, no. 3, 307; J.F. Nachman, J.W. Buchler, Electrical Manufacturing, 1956, no. 11; M. Hansen, R. Anderno, Constitution Diagram of Binary Alloys, N.Y., 1958. ASSOCIATION: TSNIIChM

Card 3/5



A. I. Arsent'ev.	productiv Reviewed	ity and bound by B. V. Pohur. no.11	ndaries of strip mines" by ozdniakov, L. M. Preobrashenskii, :79-80 N '61. (MIRA 15:2)
l. Vsesoyuznyy r (for Pozdnyakov,	nauchno-iss Preobrazh	ledovatel's enskiy). 2	kiy institut tsvetnykh metallov . Kazgiprotsvetmet (for
Suvorov).	(Str	ip mining)	(Arsent'ev, A.I.)
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VIKHERT, Mikhail Mikhaylovich; DOBROGAYEV, Rostislav Pavlovich; LYAKHOV,

Mikhail Ivanovich; PAVLOV, Aleksey Vasil'yevich; SOLOV'YEV, Mikhail

Petrovich, professor; STEPANOV, Yuriy Aleksendrovich; SUVOROV, Viktor

Grigor'yevich; KHANIN, H.S., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, retsenzent;

CHISTOZVONOV, S.B., retsenzent; NECHAYEV, B.K., doktor tekhnicheskikh

nauk, retsenzent; SHUBOVICH, S.I., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk,

retsenzent; YEGORKINA, L.I., inzhener, redaktor; SOKOLOVA, T.F.,

tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Construction and design of truck and tractor engines] Konstruktsiia i raschet avtotraktornykh dvigatelei. Pod red. IU.A.Stepanova.

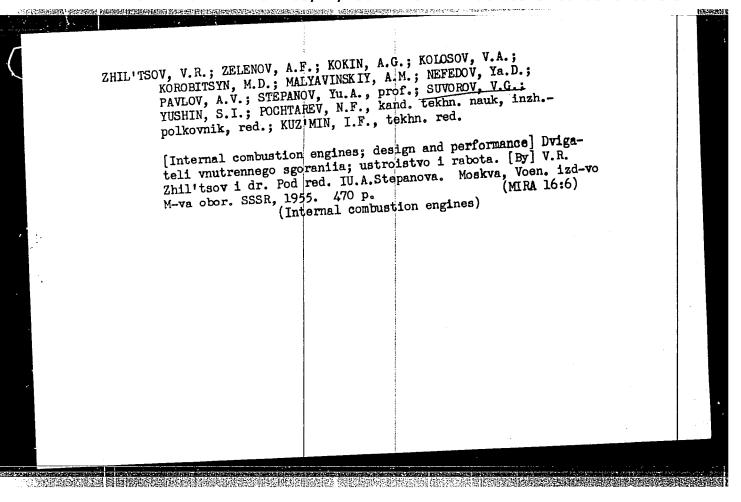
Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo mashinostroit. lit-ry, 1957. 604 p.

(MIRA 10:10)

1. Cosudarstvennyy soyuznyy ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni nauchno-issledovatel'skiy avtomobil'nyy i avtomotornyy institut (for Khanin, Chistozvonov). 2. Kafedra dvigateley vnytrennego sgoraniya Tomskogo politekhnicheskogo instituta (for Nechayev. Shuhovich)

(Motortrucks--Engines) (Tractors--Engines)

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#### CIA-RDP86-00513R001654020013-9 "APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

\_SUVOROV, V.1.

130-1-1/17 None given AUTHOR:

For a Further Intensification of Blast Furnace Operation (Za dal'neyshuyu intensifikatsiyu raboty domennykh pechey) TITLE:

Metallurg, 1958, No.1, pp. 1 - 2 (USSR). In this article, the proceedings of a conference on PERIODICAL: blast-furnace operation, held in November, 1957 at Dneprop-etrovsk are outlined. The conference was convened jointly ABSTRACT: by the Ukrainian Board of the Ferrous Metallurgical Scientifictechnical Society (Ukrainskoye pravleniye NTO ChM) and the Dnepropetrousk Economic Council (Dnepropetrouskiy sownarkhoz) at the suggestion of the blast-furnace operators of the imeni Petrovskiy (imeni Petrovskogo) Works. It was attended by representatives of the iron-making industry, scientific establishments and design organisations, mainly from the Ukrainian SSR but also from other parts of the Soviet Union. Opening the conference, Prof. A.D. Gotlib said that although Soviet blast-furnace operating rates were higher than elsewhere, much remained to be done to increase production rates further and reduce coke rates. I.I. Korobov, director of the imeni Petrovskiy Works, pointed out that experience on high top-

pressure operation was not being made use of at some works: while at his plant, a 25% increase in blast pressure was

For a Further Intensification of Blast Furnace Operation

accompanied by a 23% increase in driving rate; the corresponding increases at some other works were only 2-3%. attributed such low increases mainly to the incorrect view that higher driving rates through higher top pressure must lead to higher coke rates and gave data for one Petrovskiy furnace to disprove this view. He suggested that its driving rate should be increased in proportion to the degree of compression of the gas in the working volume of the furnace. This speaker also pointed out that recent improvements in charging-mechanism design should be widely adopted. V.I. Suvorov (imeni Petrovskiy Works) pointed out that the driving rate of furnaces operating under comparatively similar conditions varies by 25-27%, and suggested that "driving rate intensity" should be included among the criteria of furnace operation; he warned against disturbances of gas-flow distribution on increasing driving rate. I.G. Polovchenko, Candidate of Technical Sciences, described measures adopted at the imeni Dzerzhinskiy (imeni Dzerzhinskogo) Works to enable it to attain the best blast-furnace performances in the These included mixing of iron and manganese ores and dolomotized limestone in the stockyard, production of iron-

Card2/5

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001654020013-9"

For a Further Intensification of Blast Furnace Operation

manganese sinter and high-basicity fluxed sinter, smelting of low-silicon Bessemer and low-manganese open-hearth irons, use of humidified constant-humidity blast and high top-pressure. He said that further improvements could be made, the training of personnel being an important item; external desulphurisation of pig iron should be developed. N.P. Kaystro, Engineer, of the Zaporozhstal' Works said that there the productivity of blast furnaces had been increased by 35% and the coke rate reduced to furnaces had been increased by 35% and this was an not been adequately studied at other works and this was an example of poor inter-works liaison. Among charges which would enable further improvements to be achieved at Zaporozhstal', the speaker mentioned external desulphurisation and better coke. He proposed that the measure of driving rate should be the rate of ore smelting rather than the rate of fuel consumption per unit volume. Experience at the Stalino Works, where raw ore is smelted with a top pressure of 1.1 atm. (gauge) (limited by charging-mechanism construction) and a driving rate of 1 170 kg of coke/m² was described by N.Ye. Dunaye. By changing to the production of low manganese (0.20 - 0.22% Mn) pig iron, an improvement in the blast-furnace coefficient from 0.9 - 0.91 to 0.84 - 0.85 (with a slag volume of 1 200 kg/ton) was obtained.

Card3/5

For a Further Intensification of Blast Furnace Operation

The operators at Stalinsk favoured pressure increases, the adoption of external desulphurisation and the injection of natural gas into the furnace. M.A. Shapovalov, Candidate of Technical Sciences, of the Central Ferrous Metallurgical Research Institute (TsNIIchermet) suggested that sizing of the charge might be as effective as higher pressure in enabling charge throughput rates to be reduced from the present value of 7 - 8 hours. Ya.M. Obodan of the Ferrous Metallurgical Institute of the Ukrainian SSR (Institut chernoy metallurgii AN Ukr SSR) said that the proportionality between driving rate and pressure mentioned by Korobov was valid only because at the imeni Petrovmentioned by Korobov was valid only because at the imeni Petrovskiy Works, the rate had been too low before the adoption of
skiy Works, the rate had been too low before the adoption of
high-pressure. N.I. Krasavtsev of the same institute said that the driving rate could be increased without increasing the coke rate. M.B. Kutner of the Dnepropetrovsk branch of the Groromez organisation said that a scheme had been worked out there for the Zaporozhstal' Works for screening sinter and charging by sizes. He recommended the adoption of the charging mechanism designed by Prof. Shchirenko on furnaces with high top-pressure V.P. Pevtsov of the Dnepropetrovsk Metallurgical Institute (Dnepropetrovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut) gave results of tests on the quality of Krivoy-Rog ore fluxed sinters and the Card4/5

For a Further Intensification of Blast Furnace Operation

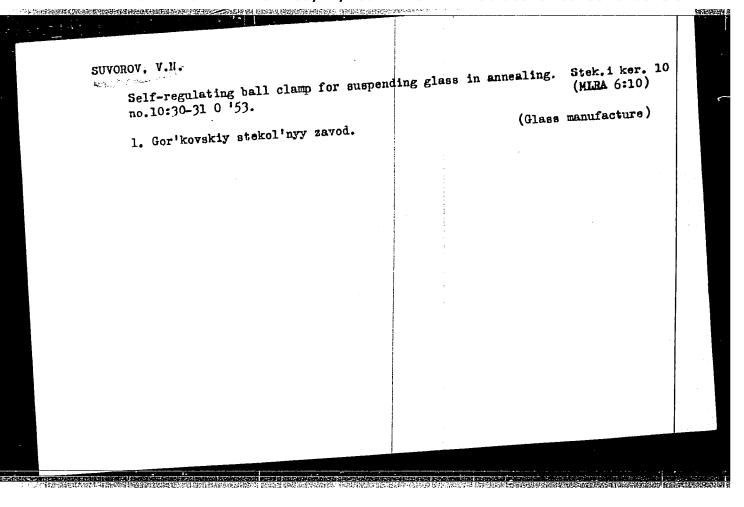
effect of this on increased driving rates; he urged the rapid completion of the experimental furnace. Valuable contributions to the discussions are said to have been made by: V.P. Onoto the discussions are said to have been made by: V.P. Onoto the discussions are said to have been made by: V.P. Onoto the discussions are said to have been made by: V.P. Onoto the discussions are said to have been made by: V.P. Onoto the discussions are said to have been made by: V.P. Onoto the Ukrainian Sciences, of the Ukrainian Sciences, of the Ukrainian (KMK), Ye.V. Transition (Gospian Rutkovskiy, Ukrainian SSR state planning commission (Gospian Rutkovskiy, Ukrainian SSR state planning commission of the

The conference resolved that the favourable experience of the meni Petrovskiy Works should be checked by full-scale driving-trate tests on a furnace there with a burden containing 80-85% rate tests on a furnace the furnace the furnace the furnace t

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Card 5/5

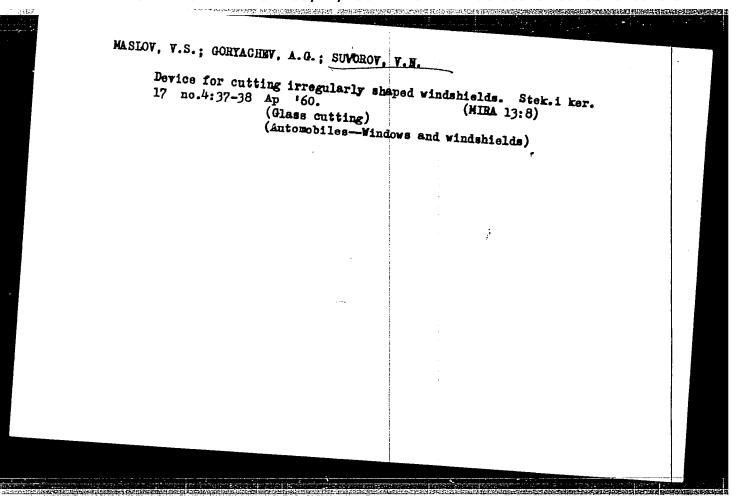
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3450 SUWOROV, V. N.

Skhema Vklyucheniya svarochnykh transformatorov dlya regulirovaniya napryazh eniya na peckakh stalin izatsii stekla. (M.) 195h. h s. s chert. 26 sm (Glavstroysteklo MPSM SSR. Obmen opytom v stekol'nop From-sti Inform. Listok Utd. Tekhn, informatsii Tresta Orgsteklo No. 16.)

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SUVOROV, V.N. Univers	sal head for the cu	tting put of shaped	glass. Stek. i ker. (MIRA 15:3	
19 no.	3:38-39 Mr *62.	(Glass cutting)	(MIRA 15:3	;)
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#### CIA-RDP86-00513R001654020013-9 "APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

SOV/110-59-8-17/24.

AUTHOR:

Suvorov, V.P., Engineer.

TITLE:

A Sparking-Indicator for Electrical Machines.

PERIODICAL: Vestnik elektropromyshlennosti 1959, Nr 8, pp 68-69

(USSR)

ABSTRACT: Sparking-indicator type II-lm provides an objective measure of the sparking under the brushes of machines, but is useful only if visual observation of the sparking is possible, and in any case very few of these indicators have been made. The author of this article and Professor M. F. Karasev have developed a new method of determining the intensity of sparking at brushes even when the sparking is in an inaccessible position that cannot be observed visually. The indicator used is a readily-available cathode-ray oscillograph such as type EO-6 or others. new method is based on the relationship that exists between the intensity of sparking and the magnitude of transient voltage pulses at the leading edge of the brush. The relationship between these variables is plotted in Fig 1. The operation of the instrument is described with reference

Card 1/2

A Sparking-Indicator for Electrical to Fig 2. It will be seen that a subsidiary brush is installed at the leading edge of the main brush and the The results of measurements of sparking intensity on a and show that agreement is and 2 Soviet references.

SOV/110-59-8-17/24

Machines.

Soviet references.

8 (5) AUTHORS:

Karasev, M. F., Doctor of Technical SOV/105-59-12-11/23

Sciences, Professor, Suvorov, V. P., Engineer (Tomsk)

TITLE:

Study of Spark Formation on Commutators A

PERIODICAL:

Elektrichestvo, 1959, Nr 12, pp 50-54 (USSR)

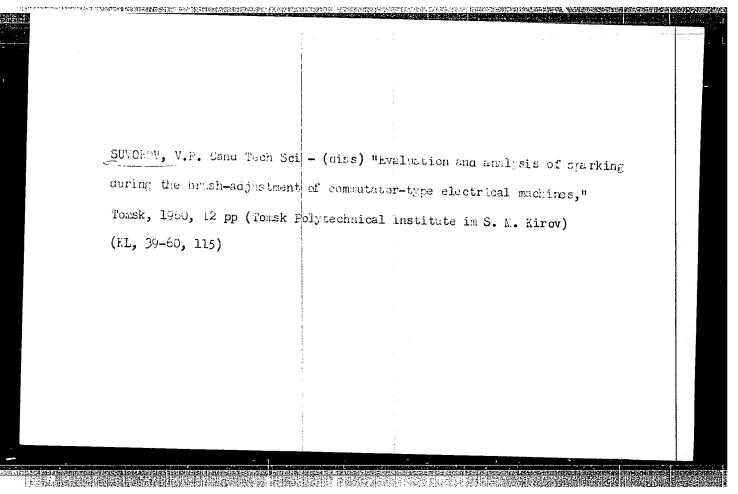
ABSTRACT:

In the adjustment of the brushes of commutators it is of importance to be able to form an opinion not only on the degree of spark formation, but also on the quality of the brushes, to be able to clarify the character of spark distribution and the origin of breakdown. The methods used at present (Refs , 2, 3, 4) are listed. None of these methods meets the requirements. The article contains a new method for the study of commutation. The method proved satisfactory in a series of tests on machines of different types. The method consists of the following: the spark-formation indicator II-1 is connected to the working and the auxiliary brush. The auxiliary brush is fixed on the heel of the working brush. The indicator has one electron tube, on which the voltage impulses between the brush and the commutator segments can be observed. The indicator has a block in which all voltage

Card 1/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001654020013-9"

impulses are added and overaged. The indicator instrument



9.6000 (3702,1013,1099)

87159 S/144/60/000/008/006/006/xx

6.9419 AUTHOR:

Suvoroy V.P. Engineer

TITLE

The Application of Electronic Oscillographs as Sparking

E041/E335

Indicators

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Elektromekhanika, 1960, No. 8, pp. 84 - 90

TEXT: The presence of sparking is usually detected either photomelectrically or by direct voltage measurement. A previous paper (Ref. 3) described the development of a special instrument, type MM-1M (II-IM), which could be adapted to either method. A comparison between the II-IM circuits and those of standard oscillographs such as 30-6 (E0-6), 30-7 (E0-7) shows only small differences. The present paper shows how the E0-7 can be adapted to sparking indication. In the new arrangement, the photoelectric pick-off is dispensed with. An average-reading meter is provided with a self-contained power supply. Fig. 1 shows how the additional circuit is to be connected to the oscillograph amplifier; Fig. 2 is a photograph of the arrangement; Fig. 3 represents the sparking zone in a series excited machine. Card 1/5

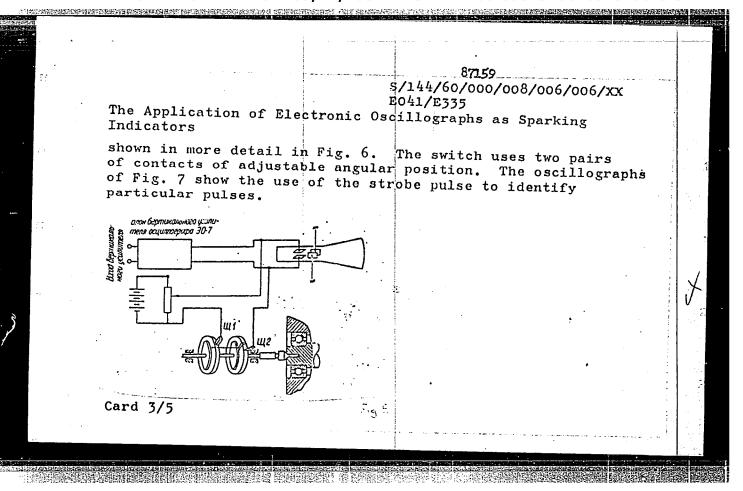
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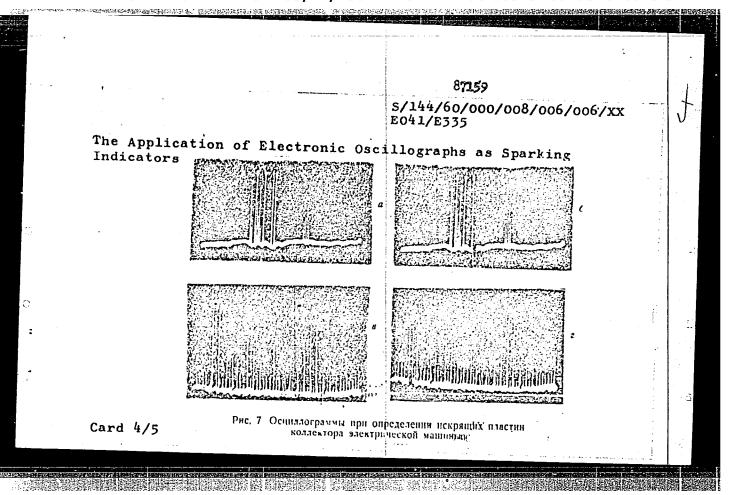
The Application of Electronic Oscillographs as Sparking Indicators

The oscillograms in Fig. 4 are of pulses at the trailing edge of the brush for definite points in the sparking zone, as indicated in Fig. 3. Pulses appearing above the line correspond to over-compensation, those below the line to undercompensation. The curves for points ் தெ e and ந the behaviour of the commutating poles at various loads. These oscillograms demonstrate the possibility of adjusting the commutating poles without taking a complete characteristic. The adjustment obtained by the indirect method of observing the effect of supplementary field changes differs somewhat from that found directly. Certain precautions must be observed. It is necessary to isolate the measuring circuit from the high machine voltages. The isolating circuit must have a level coupling characteristic around the segment frequency. In order to identify anomalous commutation with particular segments some form of "strobing" is necessary. A suitable circuit is in Fig. 5, using a shaft-coupled switch

Card 2/5

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001654020013-9"





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The Application of Electronic Oscillographs as Sparking

ASSOCIATION:

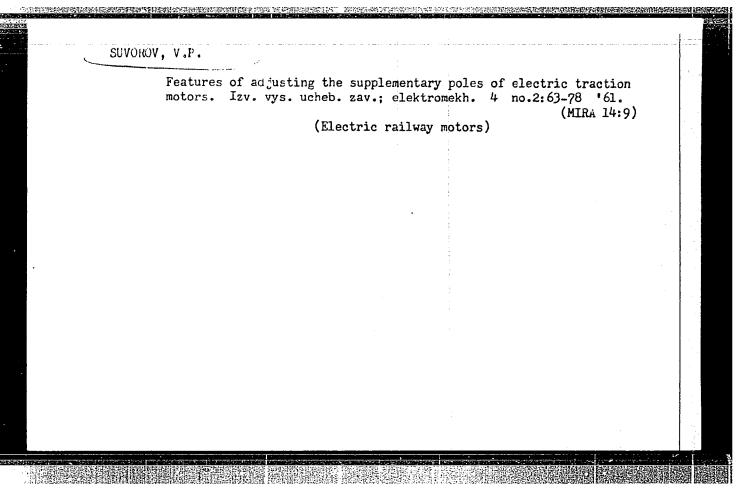
Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut Tomskogo

sovnarkhoza (Scientific Research Institute of Tomsk Sovnarkhoz)

SUBMITTED:

October 27, 1959

Card 5/5



KARASEV, Mikhail Fedorovich, doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.; SUVOROV, Vladimir Pavlovich

1. Zaveduyushchiy kafedroy elektricheskikh mashin Tomskogo elektromekhanicheskogo instituta inzhenerov shelezno-dorozhnogo transporta (for Karasev). 2. Starshiy inzhener Tomskogo elektromekhanicheskogo instituta inzhenerov zhelezno-dorozhnogo transporta (for Suvorov).

(Electric machinery) (Commutation(Electricity))

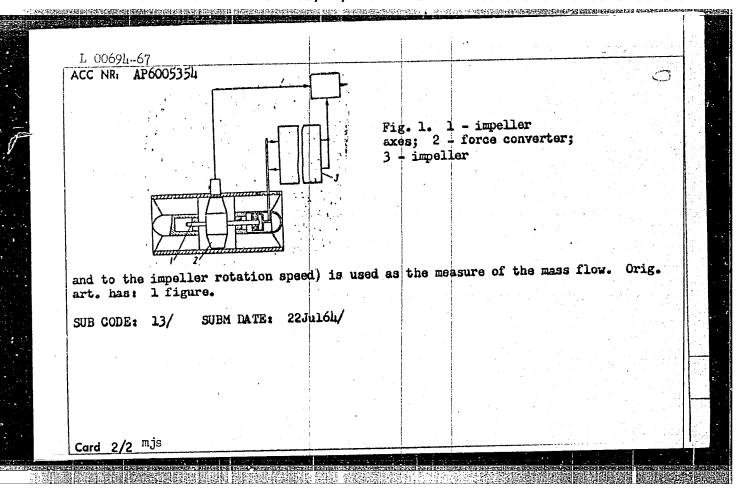
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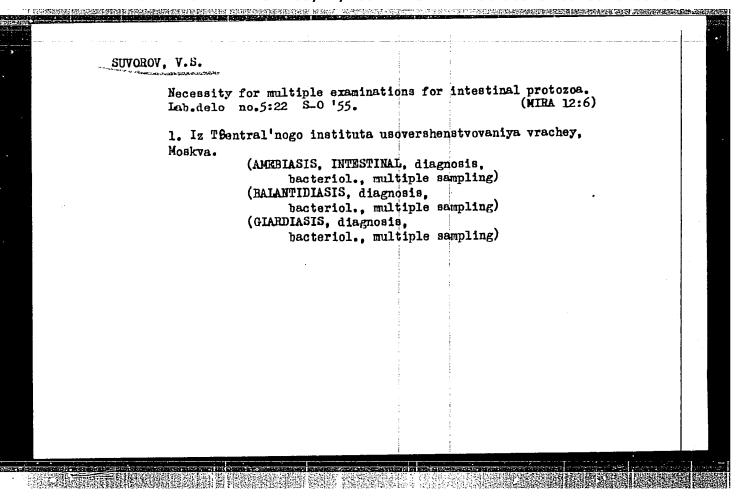
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	"Small current step"	in commutation.	Ibid.:20-31. (MIRA	17:5)	
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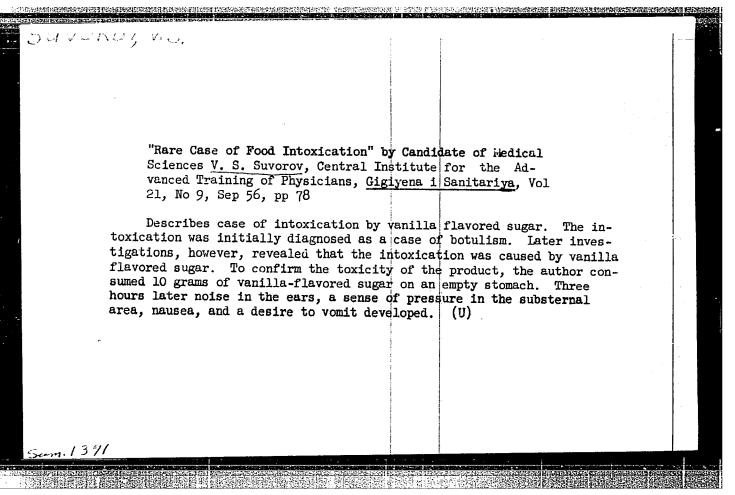
AUTHORS:	Suvorov.	V. P.: Ko	zlov. L. I.	Yanbukht	in, I. R.:	Makarevich, C	. P.
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TITLE:	A device fo	r the auto	matic contro	ol of mass_	Clow. Clas	s 42, No. 1776	48
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			atel'skiy i	istitut tep	Loenergetic	reskogo	
priboros	troyeniya)]						
SOURCE:	Izobreteni	ya, promys	hlennyya obi	raztsy, tov	rnyye znak	i, no. 1, 1966	, 94-95
TOPIC TA	GS: flow r design	egulator,	flow measure	ement, flow	control, f.	luid flow, auto	matic
ABSTRACT	: This Aut	hor Certif	icate prese	nts a devic	for autom	atic control o	f mass
flow. T	he device c	ontains a	sensitive e	Lement made	in the for	n of a single	impeller
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also pas	e axis by a	n amount p g instrume	nt (see Fig	The	lesion incre	eases the prec	ision
of the m	easurement	accuracy i	n operation	and provid	s the capal	oility of meas	uring 3
reversib	le flows.	The axes o	f the impel	Ler are kin	ematically o	connected with	a power
converte	r. This po	wer conver	ter creates	a force wh	ich compens	ates the axial	. movement
of the i	mpeller. T	he ratio o	f the signa	Ls (proport	ional to the	compensating	iorce -
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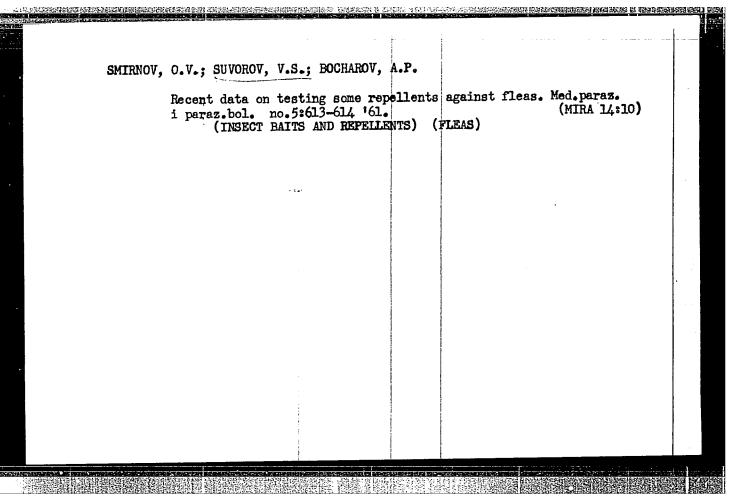


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	l. Is kafedry voyennoy epidemiologii voyennogo fakuliteta pri TSentralinom institute usovershenstvovaniya vrachey (DYSENTERY, flagellate (Rus))	

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SUVOROV, V.S.	
Alstory of the study of yellow fever. Zhu 28 no.6:148-149 Je '57.	ir.mikrobiol.epid. i immun. (ИГНА 10:10)
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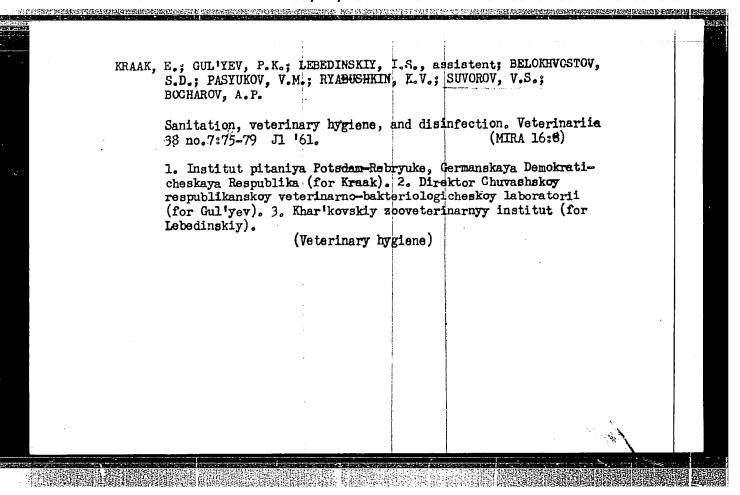
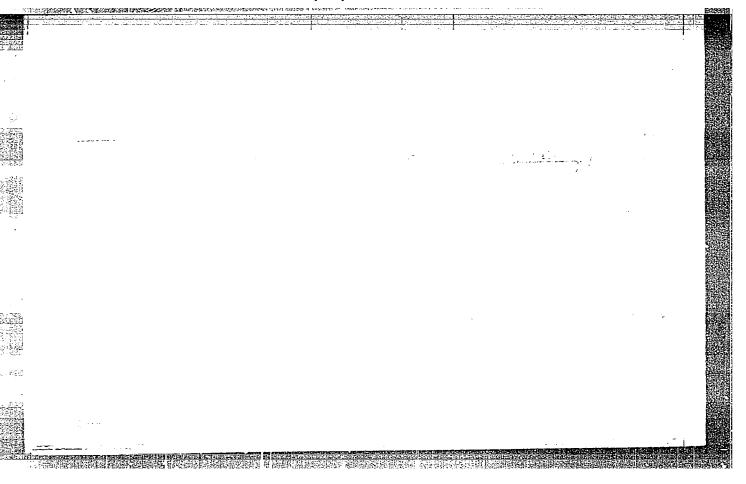


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SUVOLOV 51-4-5-18/29 Levshin, L.V. and Suvorov, V.S. AUTHORS: Association of Molecules of Rhodemine of and Crystal Violet Dyes in Concentrated Aqueous Solutions (Assotsiatziya molecul TITLE: krasiteley podamina 6Zh i kristallicheskogo fioletovogo v kontsentrirovannykh vodnykh rastvorakh) Optika i Spektroskopiya, 1958, Vol IV, Nr 5, pp 678-681 (USSR) PERIODICAL: The present paper deals with the possibility of formation of associates consisting of different dye molecules and with the study ABS TRACT: of their properties. Rhodamine 6G and crystal violet were the two dyes studied. The first of them luminesces strongly in solution while the second does not possess luminescent properties. Each of these two dyes readily forms associates in concentrated aqueous solutions. The absorption spectra were measured using a SF-4 spectrophotometer. The luminescence spectra were recorded by means of an ISP-51 spectrograph together with a photoelectric collimator PS-381. The results are shown in Fig 1 which gives the absorption spectra of the mixture (curves 1) and of the components (curves 2 and 5), Card 1/3

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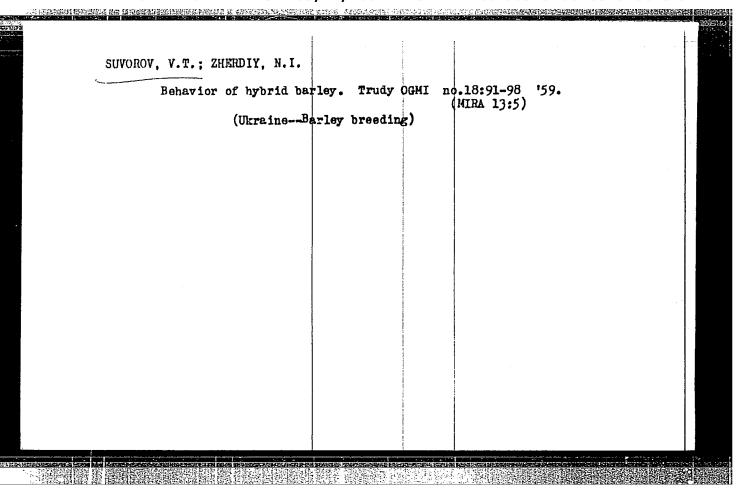
GALAKTIONOV, A.A.; SERGEYEVA, Z.V.; KURICHENKO, V.A.; RESHETNIKOVA, L.V.; POGULYAYLO, Z.M.; SUVOROV, V.S.; KRIVOV, M.D.;
RASTATUYEV, V.A.; FEDOROVA, Yu.A.; red.; SAYTANIDI, L.D., tekhn. red. [Collection of technologically gronded production norms for mechanized farm work done in shifts | Sbornik tekhnicheski obosnovannykh normativov smennoi proizvoditel'nosti na sel'skokhoziaistvennye mekhanizirovannye raboty. Moskva, Izd-vo MSKh RSFSR, 1962. 231 p. (MIRA 15:9) 1. Russia (1917- R.S.F.S.R.)Ministerstvo sel'skogo khozyaystva. TSentral'naya zonal'naya normativno-issledovatel'skaya stantsiya. 2. TSentral'naya zonal'naya normativnoissledovatel'skaya stantsiya (for all except Fedorova, Saytanidi). (Agricultural machinery---Production standards) 



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ACC NRI	P6032963	SOURCE CODE	: UR/0070/66/011/005/0832	2/0848
AUTHOR:	Suvorov, V. S.; Sonin, A.	8.		64
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TITLE: N	onlinear optical materials			
SOURCE:	Kristallografiya, v. 11, n	o. 5, 1966, 832-848	3	
TOPIC TAG	3: laser, nonlinear effect nalysis, crystal optic pro	t, laser modulation	n, nonlinear optics, KDP	crystal,
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	Author :	Suvorcy, V.T.	
	Inst :	Odessa Agricultural Institute	
	Title :	On the Differences Between Vegetative and Sexual Hybrids.	
	Orig Pub:	Tr. Cdessk. slh. in-ta, 1957, 9, 38-42.	
	Abstract:	Species of the temto, systematically close to each other, were chosen for crossing and grafting. In analysis of the properties of the grafts has shown that the properties of their stems and leaves, unlike the sexual hybrids, differ very little, but that strong variations arise in the properties of their inflorescences, flowers and fruits. In the author's opinion, this is caused by divergencies prevalent during the	
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SUVOROV	Volumetric rate of	the blood	stream during c	raniocerebral h	ypothermia.
	Nauch. dokl. vys.	shloly; bio	1. nauki no 2:7	9-82 '62. (MIR	A 15:5)
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40615 S/239/62/048/004/002/002 I015/I215 AUTHOR: Suvorov, V. V. TITLE: The hemodynamic indices in cranio-cerebral hypothermia PERIODICAL: Fiziologicheskiy zhurnal SSSR im. I. M. Sechenova, v. 48, no. 4, 1962, 464-469 TEXT: The effect of hypothermia on hemodynamic patterns has been poorly studied until now. These experiments were performed on 15 healthy dogs weighing 5.5-21kg. The head of the animal was cooled in a special chamber supplied with freon and the circulation rate was determined with the oximetric method (oxihemometer 0-36). The temperature was measured with an electrothermometer and the arterial blood pressure was recorded with a mercury manometer. Cooling of the brain from outside brought about a gradual decrease in the body temperature. The pulse rate, blood flow, and blood pressure remained relatively high for a long time even after deep cranio-cerebral hypothermia was achieved. The recovery of the hemodynamic indices occurred together with the normalisation of the body temperature. The method of cranio-cerebral hypothermia is thus recommeded for clinical practice. There are 3 figures and 3 tables. ASSOCIATION: Kafedra fiziologii cheloveka i zhivotnykh Pedagogicheskogo instituta im. K. D. Ushinskogo Yaroslavl'. (Chair of Human and Animal Physiology, Pedagogic Institute im. K. D. Ushinskiy, Yaroslavl') April 29, 1961 SUBMITTED: Card 1/1

SUVORO	v, v.v.				
	Brain blood su biol. i med.	pply in cran 57 no. 2:41-	iocerebral hyp 44 F '64.	thermia. Biul. eksp. (MIRA 17:9)	
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SUVOROV	tekhn. red.	yevien, pro	I.; PEN-ROVA	G.A., red.; BAR	mova, D.G.,
	[Botany] Botanik plakatov, 1961.	502 p.	ad, Izd-vo s (Botany)	el'khoz. lit-ry, (MIR	zhurnalov i A 14:11)

SUVORO	V, V.Yu.  Viability of the or paraz. bol. 34 no.	ncospheres of t l:98-100 J <sub>8</sub> -F	he beef	tapeworm. Med. p	araz. i (MIRA 18:	8)	
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PONOMAREV, V.N.; SUVOROV, Ye.A.	
Magnetometric apparatus	s for boreholes. Izv. vost. fil. AN SSSR no.9: (MIRA 11:1)
l. Ural'skiy filial AN (Prospe	SSSR. ectingGeophysical methods) (Magnetometer)

AUTHORS: Ponomarev, V. N. and Suvorov, Ye. A.

TITIE: Magnetic Surveying with Drill-Holes (Skvazhinnaya magnitorazvedka).

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR, Seriya Geofizicheskaya, 1958, Nr 6, PP 787-790 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Measurements of the Earth's magnetic field intensity made in drill-holes in weakly magnetic strata, do not really give in drill-holes in weakly magnetic strata, do not really give in evinformation in comparison new information in comparison netic susceptibility (Ref.1).

to all types of strata (Ref.2) and, for example, a survey and, for example, a survey with this method can give information on ore bodies both Several beds of iron ore were worked over in 1956 with magnetic apparatus for measuring the anomalous vertical componnetic apparatus for measuring the anomalous vertical componnetic apparatus for measuring the anomalous vertical componnetic apparatus of the apparatus is given in Fig.1. There A block diagram of the apparatus is given in Fig.1. There are seven basic parts: (1) low frequency senerator; (2) ampares even basic parts: (1) low frequency senerator; (2) ampares even detector; (3) potentionster; (4) registering

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Magnetic Surveyin, with Drill-Holes.

device; (5) desk control; (6) n recorder; (7) magneto-sensitive element. The element (7) is described in Ref.3. The atensity measured is passed from (7) to (5) and then via (2) to a null-indicator. Recording the result is made by a comza pensation method. Measurements of can be carried out on several different scale sizes. The Z trace is continuous for all depths of drill hole. | Measurements of magnetic susceptibility are made on an alternating current bridge together with an amplifier, a detector, a potentiometer (type EP-1) and a registering device (type FS-19). The magnetic susceptibility is recorded with the aid of an induction coil in one of the arms of the bridge. As the susceptibility of the rock formations varies, the resistance and, hence, the induction of the recording apparatus changes. The recording trace can be varied in scale between wide limits and gives the magnetic susceptibility and the vertical component of the Earth's magnetic field simultaneously. The energy source is an audio-frequency generator. | The bridge and the element are enclosed in a two metre long clasing divided into two parts. The casing has internal and external diameters of 55 m and 67 mm respectively. | The element is mounted on gimbals in Card 2/5 the lower section and is surrounded with oil to damp its

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Magnetic Surveying with Drill-Holes.

motion. The susceptibility recorder and the other parts of the bridge are in the upper section at a distance of 1.5 m. Figures 2 and 3 give magnetograms for two holes in Small Kuybas (Malyy Kuybas) iron deposits consisting mainly of magnetite. Fig.4 gives a characteristic geological cross-section constructed by I. P. Ustinov, showing the curves obtained by a surface magnetic survey. The magnetic anomaly on the surface has a magnitude of 25 one bodies can be traced to hole 78. Hole 96 indicates the absence of such bodies the magnetic measurements made here are given in Fig.2. The magnetic susceptibility confirms the absence of ore bodies by showing no local anomalies. The Z curve shows an intense negative anomaly between 275 and 296 m which reaches 15 000 gamm. Before and after this there is a positive anomaly of up to 7000 and 9000 gamm. This can be explained by a magnetic ore body a small distance away from drill-hole 78 at a depth of 217-242 m extending westwards more or less as shown in Fig.4 (continuous line). Curve

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30V-49-50-6-9/12 Magnetic Surveying with Drill-Holes. correct data on other geological intensected by the the uppermost ore body must be a good deal 1070 eastwards than it is shown in Fig. 4 (i.e. further away from 96) since otherwise an intensity anomaly would be observed. Fig.3 gives an example of velocity logging in a scarn sone which is fixed, in the interval 114.5 - 131.8 m by the The amplitude of negative values reaches 30 000 gamm, whilst susceptibility sometimes and u . anomalies of Za on entering reaches 0.120 - 0.125 C.G.S. An increase in Za  $z_a$ and leaving the magnetic scarn regions is hardly observable. There is another anomaly a little higher with a minimum value at 95.5 m of 14 000 gamm. The magnetic susceptibility is small and, hence, it can be assumed that the anomaly is produced by a lateral ore body. Conclusion 1. The work confirms the application of magnetic velocity logging surveys to strongly magnetic cre beds. 2. By using magnetometers in lateral drillings deep beds car be found which cannot be observed by surface methods.

5. Magnetic measurements in drill-holes increase the quantity

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and accuracy of seological mapping. 4. The major drawback, and 4/5 at the moment, lies in discovering in what direction the ore

Magnetic Surveying with Drill-Holes.

body is situated relative to the drilling. In the future, it will obviously be necessary to use the horizontal component of the magnetic field, but this leads to many difficulties. There are 4 figures and 2 Soviet and 1 English references.

AGSOCIATION: Ural'skiy Filial AN SSSR, Institut geofiziki (Urals Branch, Academy of Sciences, USSR, Geophysical Institute)

SUBMITTED: May 27, 1257.

1. Geology 2. Terrestrial magnetism—Measurement 3. Terrestrial magnetism—Intensity 4. Laboratory equipment—Applications

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9(2,3), 28(2) SOV/!15-59-8-19/33 AUTHOR: Gruns, Ya. E., Suvorov, Ye. A TITLE: A Transistorized Device for Determining the Magnetic Susceptibility of Rocks PERIODICAL: Izmeritel naya tekhnika, 1959, Nr 8, pp 37 - 39 (USSR) ABSTRACT: The authors describe a device for measuring the magnetic susceptibility  $\chi$  of rocks and metallometric specimens under field conditions. K. Khaliulina, a student of the Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut (Ural Polytechnic Institute) participated in the development of this device. The device may be used for measurements not only on samples but also directly on outcrops. The principal circuit diagram is shown in Figure :. The device contains five transistors. The differential circuit, consisting of two choke coils fed by a ac generator is balanced in air. When the specimen to be tested is applied at the transducer, the inductivity of the latter changes. This causes an unbalance at the outlet of the differential circuit which is fed to an amplifier, which Card 1/2 is rectified and measured by a permanent magnet

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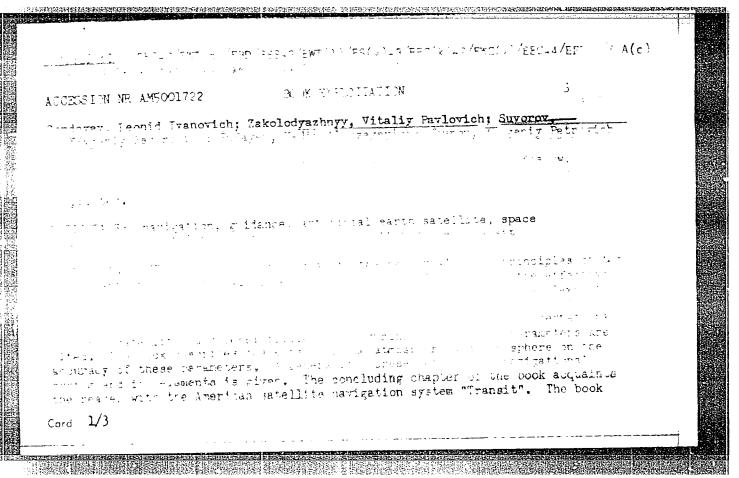
A Transistorized Device for Determining the Magnetic Susceptibility of Rocks

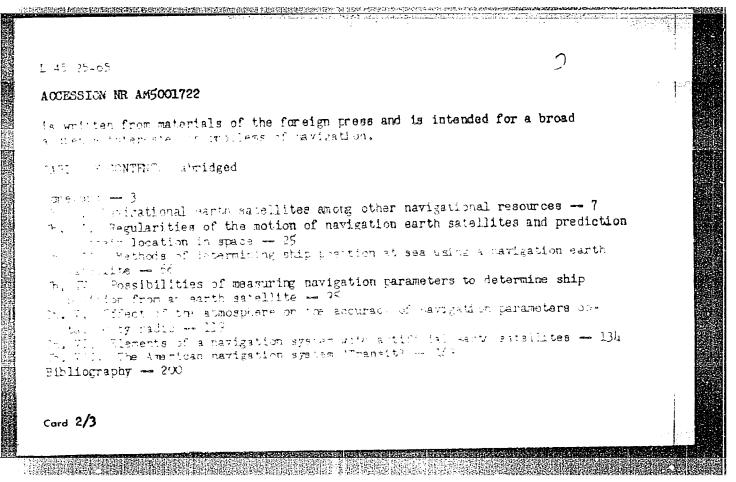
moving coil microammeter. The sensitivity of this device is 10 °CFS m. Its accuracy within the temperature range of r40 \* +60 °C is 1 10%. The measuring ranges are 10 °+0.2 GSS m. The amplified signal is rectified in a Gratz rectifier. The device is fed from KBS-L-0.5 batteries. One battery set will work for 100 hours. The transducer is shown in Figure 2. The alternating current generator consists of two stages, one self-oscillator and one amplifier. The generator produces a frequency of 965 cps and a voltage of 3 volts. There are 1 circuit diagram, 2 diagrams and 1 Soviet reference.

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[Planning electric osvetite] nykh usta	lighting installations] Proektirovanie novok. Moskva, Gos. energ. izd-vo, 1958. 268 p.
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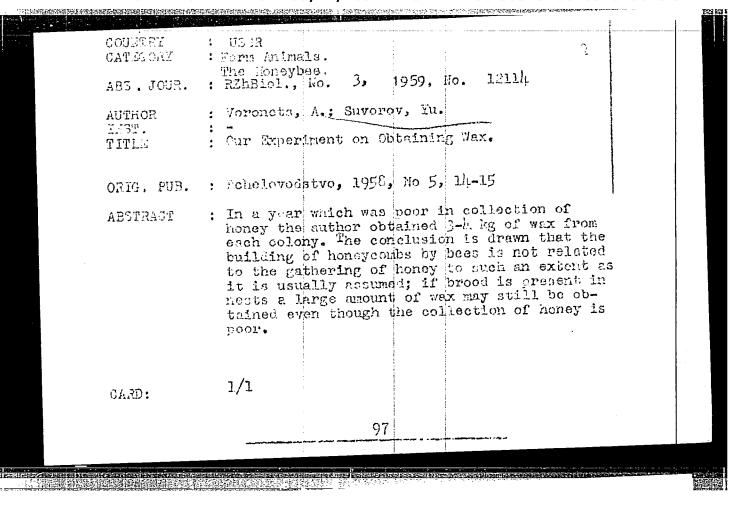
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Fishing industry of new industry of Bulgaria. * 41 no.7:125 Jl 153.	Groziu Grozev.	Reviewe	ed by E.K. Suvoro	V). Priroda (MLRA 6:6)
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Kashcheyev, B. L., Lebedinets, V. N., Suvorov, Yu. I.

AUTHORS:

Number of meteors, according to observations made in Khar'kov in

TITLE:

1957 - 1960 ·

PERIODICAL:

Referativnyy zhurnal, Astronomiya i Geodeziya, no. 5, 1962, 65, abstract 5A496 (V sb. "Meteory", no. 1, Khar'kov, Khar'kovsk. un-t,

The authors reproduce the results of the measurement of the number of meteors by the radiomethod at the 36.9 Mc frequency. The measurements were effected during 300 days between December 1957 and June 1960. Approximately 1,130.000 meteors were recorded; 10 - 15% of this number belonged to the active meteoric showers (Arietids, Geminids, n-Aquarids and others), 85 - 90% to sporadic meteors and low-activity showers. It is shown that diurnal variation of the number of meteors recurs with a fairly good accuracy in the same months in different years; the maximum number is almost always observed at about 6 o'clock in the morning (local time), i.e. near the apex culmination moment. According to the character of the variations in the number of meteors during the

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